THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WAR IN EUROPE.

Belgian Question.

Leopold's Kingdom.

Situation and History.

William's Speeches.

Address to the Parliament.

The Aggressions of France.

His Return to Berlin.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

The Cryof 'On to the Rhine!"

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BELGIUM.

The Petty Klugdom of King Leopoid II, and its Part in the Present Complications—A Descrip-tive and Historical Sketch.

The discovery of the secret treaty by which Belgium was to be sacrificed for Napoleon's aggrandizement has directed the attention of the world to that country. As matters now stand, both the French and Prussians have guaranteed the neutrality of Belgian soil; but the secret treaty has created so much uneasiness, especially in England, that the occupation of the country by the latter power, as a guarantee of its integrity, is seriously mooted and by no means improbable before the struggle between France and Prussia is over. The peace establishment of Belgium is 40,000 men, which has been recently increased to 100,000, and placed on a war footing to await contingencies. There has been considerable activity also in the different fortresses of the kingdom, all of which have been overhauled and placed in readiness for defense against assault from unfriendly powers. As Mr. Disraeli said recently, Europe would regard the "absoption" of Belgium by France as a disaster: and hence the anxiety of the English, not less than of the Belgians themselves, to preserve intact the territory and independence of this small but formidable barrier between the two great powers of the Continent.

Belgium was anciently a part of Gallia Belgiea. It is situated between latitude 49 deg. 30 min. and 51 deg. 30 min. north. and longitude 2 deg. 35 min. and 6 deg. 7 min. east. It is bounded on the north by Holland, on the northwest by the North Sea or German Ocean, on the west and south by France, and on the east by the duchy of Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limburg. Its greatest length, from northwest to southeast, is 165 miles, its greatest breadth from north to south is 120 miles, and Its area is about 11,400 square miles.

About one-fifth of the whole surface of the kingdom is occupied by wood, but the distribution is by no means equal. Flanders and Antwerp are below the average, while Luxemburg and Namur are densely wooded. These woods are remains of the ancient forests of Ardennes. which are described by Cæsar as stretching far into France from the banks of the Rhine. There are several fine forests in Brabant, among which is that of Soignies, made familiar by the battle of Waterloo. In some provinces little wood is seen except that planted in the form of hedgerows, which form is well known by means of the landscapes of the ancient Flemish mas-

The population of this comparatively small country is more dense than any in Europe. There are two distinct races, the Flemish, who are Germans, and the Walloons, who are of French ancestry. The former are the most numerous and occupy Flanders and parts of Antwerp, Limburg, and South Brabant. The Walloons occupy Hainault, Liege, Namur, and part of Luxemburg. The language of each race corresponds with its origin. The Flemings speak a dialect of German, and the Walloons a mixture of French, Spanish, and other lan-

The two distinct races, and the changes of masters to which they have been subjected, have been unfavorable to the formation of a national character, but in some leading features there is great uniformity in the population. The position of the country between France, Germany. and England has made it the battle-field of Enrope, but yet the inhabitants themselves show but few warlike tendencies, and are unwearled in pursuing the arts of peace. Large hostile armies have again and again met upon its soil to decide the fate of nations, doing terrible damage in every quarter, but no sooner have they withdrawn than the inhabitants have quietly returned to their accustomed avocations, and the labors of the field and workshops have been resumed. The local fortifications, however, are considerable, it having as many as twenty-two fortified places.

The population, in numbers, in the year 1867 was estimated at 4,897,794. According to the official statement of 1868 there were in Belgium 4,928,814 Roman Catholics, 8198 Protestants, 1529 Jews, and 1844 connected with other ecclesiastical denominations. The Roman Catholic clergy received from the State on salaries 3,800,000 francs, the Protestants (German and Anglican) 60,000, and the Rabbis 25,000 francs.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy. based on the broadest principles of rational liberty. The crown is hereditary except in case of a failure of male heirs. The Senate and House of Representatives are both elected by the

The country is first mentioned by Casar, who describes its inhabitants as peculiarly distinguished for valor. It was under Roman rule until A. D. 409, when it became part of the empire of the Franks under Clovis, and also in the year 800 became part of the empire of Charle-

magne. By the marriage of Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold, it passed, in 1477, from the house of Burgundy, to which it then belonged, to Austria, and became part of the realm of Charles

V. It was afterwards part of the Spanish monarchy, was again ceded to Austria, was swallowed up in the republic of France, and on the downfall of Napoleon was united with Holland as the Netherlands. By a revolt it obtained its release from this union. They have since enjoyed great prosperity under the government of their own king Leopold I, who was the widower of the Princess Charlotte of England, aunt of Queen Victoria, who but for her death would have been reigning queen in place of the present ruler of Britain. Leopold II succeeded his father, Leopold I, in 1865.

The import and export trade of Belgium between the years of 1860 and 1870 reached an annual average of 3,000,000,000 francs, or about \$600,000,000. The commerce in 1867 with the United States was equal to \$7,302,000 in imports and \$1,776,000 in exports, making a total of

The Topography and Influence of the Kingdom. The London Dally News of July 19 says:— The advices received from Belgium, and even more, the advices from Paris concerning Belgium, deserve, and will continue to deserve, the best attention. The French Government has intimated to that of Belgium that it expects it to keep up a force sufficient to protect its neutrality, and to employ it for that purpose without fear or favor. This is a reasonable demand. To-day the kingdom of Belgium may several to improve the suppose. Belgium may serve to impede the movements of French armies and to protect Prussia. A month hence or later the case may be reversed; and it is only while Belgium is impartially neutral—if the pleonasm may be forgiven —that she can demand that her nationality shall be respected. But as long as she fulfils her diffi-cult duties, it is not for either belligerent to assume that she has become unable to do so, and to act on his suspicions. The Francais finds it necessary to protest against the language of the France respecting Belgium, because it tends to make England unfriendly; and the Patrie comes forward to discredit rumors that "the King of the Belgians and his ministers manifest tendencles inconsistent with perfect neutral'v." our neighbors value their reputation for a lifu-terested adherence to international engagements, it would be better not to depart from the simple rule of judging every Government by

BERLIN.

King William's Cap tal-Its Wonderful Development During the Present Century-The

Population at Present. The last census of the Prussian capital—that of 1867—showed that the city had 702,437 inhabitants. The development of the city commenced in the thirteenth century; before that time it was little more than a fishing village. In the middle of that century the population was at most 8000. At the commencement of the thirty years' war the population was 12,000; at the end of that period, 6000. At the close of the great Elector's reign the number had again increased to 17,000, of which 5000 were French. At the commencement of the eighteenth century Berlin, with its suburbs, had 50,000 inhabitants. When Frederick the Great ascended the Prussian throne Berlin had 5706 houses and 90,000 inhabitants (including 21,309 soldiers). from over 100,000 in 1755 to 92,000 in 1758. The war times from 1806 to 1812 reduced the Berlin population from 182,000 in 1804 to 145,941 in After that period a new life awakened in Berlin, and the city has since enjoyed an uninterrupted growth. From 1763 to 1823, sixty years, the population doubled. The first hundred thousand of the population had cost at least two and a half centuries; the second, eighty years; the third, only sixteen—the last figure being reached in 1839, the era of railroads. In 1848 the fourth hundred thousand of the population had been added; therefore, in nine years. The second period of doubling the population had been reached in twenty-five years. The third doubling period, from four hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand, has not yet been reached, but this number will probably be recorded before the close of 1870, unless, indeed, the war should prove a check to its prosperity.

In regard to the religion of the inhabitants the census of 1867 showed 630,271 evangelical Protestants, 49,922 Roman Catholics, 27,665 Jews, 1026 dissenters, and 197 belonging to other religions. A comparison with the figures for 1861 shows that the Catholics and Jews are winning ground at the cost of the Evangelicals.

Unsere Zeit explains this phenomenon in the increasing tolerance of the times; though undoubtedly the attractions offered by chances of work to the lower classes, and, in regard to the Jew, the business advantages of a large city, have a great deal to do with it. Judaism has a strong footbold in Berlin, and the Jews belong to the wealthiest, healthiest, and best educated classes there. The Berliners are not considered good church-goers. It has been estimated that on an average only twelve thousand persons attend divine worship in the Berlin churches on

Sundays. The entire city budget, which amounts to 5,000,000 thalers, is distributed as follows:— Schools, 1,300,000 thalers; the poor, 900,000 thalers; police, 800,000 thalers; building, 500,000 thalers; interest and city government, 400,000

The Enthusiastic Welcome of the King on His Return, After the Declaration of War by

An American student writes from Berlin, under date of July 16, a lively account of the excitement in that city when the declaration of war by France was received, and King William made his entrance into the capital on his return

from Ems. He says:-From the Brandenburger Gate, almost directly east to the palace of the King and the University of Berlin, stretches the street "Unter den Linden," one of the very finest streets in Europe, nearly a mile in length, being in fact two streets with a broad mall (lifty feet) in the middle, shaded by lime trees, from which it derives its name. Upon this street are situated the residences of the King and Crown Prince, the University, the Acad of Arts and Sciences, the residences of the Rus sian and French embassies, and many other important and imposing structures, besides the fashionable shops of the city. The mall is the popular promenade of the idle hours, and the natural resort in case of public excitement. As the evening drew on yesterday vast crowds of people began pouring from all the adjacent streets into this, the focus of all-absorbing interest. Long before 9 o'clock about every inch of standing room within easy sight of the King's residence (I say residence, because he does not live in the great royal palace) was occupied by a human foot, and those who were not fortunate enough to come within this magte distance kept moving as far as a great surging mass of beings could move between the Brandenburger Gate and the palace.

For two or three long hours the vast crowd at the palace waited, discussing the probabilities of war, cracking local jokes and occasionally hootwar, cracking local jokes and occasionally hoot-ing rather good-naturedly at a passing French-man. No martial strains filled the air, and no popular orator relieved the tedious moments. A lew "old boys," some of them gray-headed, begged the assembled men to buy the little extra sheets which had just been issued from the press. This vending of the public news in sublucd tones was so strange to my ears! and in those same little sheets stood the declaration of

I am recalled from my wandering thoughts by

a distant, low, and indescribable roar, as of the approach of a mighty wind through a forest of noble oaks, the jokes and laughs in my vicinity are hushed, and with earnest faces this vast throng awaits its turn to join in that most inspiring of all public emotions, the greeting of a monarch returning in triumph—his is not yet the triumph of arms, but this soulful demonstration is filled both with thanks to the beloved chief for his noble hearing towards the French chief for his noble bearing towards the French

chief for his noble bearing towards the French bully and with thorough determination to make it in the end a triumph of arms.

To give this last assurance its full weight you must remember that every man in Prussia of proper age is a soldier, and must bear his share in the struggle which he encourages. The wave of cheers approaches as if it were bearing upon the very creat the object of its devotion; it its very crest the object of its devotion; it comes very slowly, must have been a mile away when we first heard it. Now the restless crowd in which your correspondent is wedged begins to shout in unison, and now I see the bare and nearly bald head of William, the first King of Private as he was the coordinate of the control of the cont Prussla, as he rises above the crowd on the inclined approach to the palace. To describe to you the manner in which this vast crowd manifested its emotion is quite beyond my power: the huge mass of human beings seemed merged into one great heart which could only give vent to itself in shouts and cries, not exactly cheers, but a speech which went straight to its mark and performed its office. Now the King with his handsome, honorable face is in full view, an earnest, thoughtful expression rather bor-dering upen sadness is turned towards his people; no instant of pause ensues in the shouting of this excited mass, and high above all rise the inspiring strains of the national songs:—Heil dir im Siegerkranz, and Ich bin ein Preusse. I cannot say how long this unequalled enthusiasm kept itself in motion, but the pressing thousands from the lower end of the street began to render it a little danger-ous in the vicinity of the palace, and the crowd sought escape through University street, thus thinning itselt a little, and giving room to new and endless numbers of people which poured restlessly up from Frederich and Charlotten streets.

Four times the King appeared upon the bal-cony in front of his residence to speak, and four times returned without uttering a word—the people were bound to do all the talking this time and they did it, either in the shape of cheering or singing. For several hours the crowd in front of the palace remained almost without change in the half hope of something-I could not tell what—but always in good nature and always singing as only a German crowd can

After describing the scene in other localities,

the correspondent continues:-But here comes a crowd from the direction of Wilhelm street, with cries and cheers, and the universal German singing. Who are the two martial forms that move in front wrapped in heavy military cloaks with red linings, and who seem to be the objects of all this devotion? The one nearest us is the Bismarck whose face in wood-cuts and photographs is familiar to every American; the other with the slight stoop is General Moltke, chief of the general staff, and a general of considerable local reputation. These two weighty heroes are on their way to the King to consult him as to the best means of the universal German singing. Who are the the King to consult him as to the best means of crippling the French eagle, and this noisy but respectful crowd will follow them with their praises until they disappear within the magic doors of the royal mansion.

How the King Looked-The Enthusiasm of the People. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, in describing King William's reception at Berlin, says:-

The King looked majestic as ever, but with melancholy shade overeasting his features. He had scarcely arrived when tables were put Unter den Linden, and loyal addresses, pro-mising to lay down life and property for the country signed al fresco. As a specimen of the that has seized the masses I subjoin a translation of one of these impromptu effusions:-

"'May it please your Majesty-French impertinence has insulted our honor, and menaced, without the shadow of a pretext, the peace of Prussia and Germany. In this hour of peril we beg to approach your Majesty, and to express the loyal and entur-siastic sentiments with which we face the impendshatic sentiments with which we lace the impend-ing war. As our fathers stood by the father of your royal Majesty from 1813-1815, so will we all devote our lives and property to the support and security of your throne. In return we have but one prayer to your throne. In return we have but one prayer to offer. We beseech your Majesty not to sheath the sword till French insolence has been chastised and put down beyond the possibility of recovery, and Germany restored to its ancient grandeur.

"Our cry is, 'With God for King and Fatherland! Hurrah! At them!

"'We subscribe ourselves faithfully, respectfully, and with every confidence in the future,' etc.'

"The above address was covered with many thousand signatures. There were similar de-monstrations at Coblentz, Cassel, Gottingen, and other cities through which the King passed

ON TO THE RHINE!

on his way home."

The Prussian Plan of Campaign. By the arrival at New York of the steamship Hammonia, of the Hamburg line, which left Hamburg on July 20, and crossed the ocean without the mishap of encountering a French man-of-war, we have the following mail ad-

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily

News writes:-"The plan of the campaign is openly spoken of, even by such as really ought to know some-thing of it. But this is always the case here, and can hardly be otherwise where the volun tary co-operation of the whole people is expected. It consists in a simultaneous advance of the whole army, without the reserves, to-wards the French frontier. The four main rail-roads leading from the Elbe to the Rhine will then be altogether stopped for private traffic during the days destined to the conveyance of troops. It is supposed that each of these railways can convey twenty thousand soldiers a day. The locomotives and wagons returning next day, twenty thousand again may be conveyed on the same railway the third day, when they will have collected at the stations in the East, or will have been echeloned along the Thus the two hundred and forty thousand line. men of the North German army, now in garri-sons east of the Rhine, will be on the banks of that river the fifth day after the commencement of the movement. The reserves will follow as they come in, which, in Prussia, is very quickly. they come in, which, in Frussia, is very quickly.

The Landwehr, this time not destined to act on
the aggressive, will fill up the garrisons. Thus
the advance from the Rhine, which will be
crossed at Cologne, Coblentz, and Mayence, by
the permanent railway bridges, will be made
with thirty thousand men complete, followed by
one hundred thousand, who will gradually fall
in with their codess. The advance will be one hundred thousand, who will gradually hill in with their cadres. The advance will be concentric upon Paris, unhesitating and unceasing, until the French are met. Neither an attack from the sea, nor a French diversion in Southern Germany, will be heeded. The strategical part of the war is con-sidered here much easier than it was in the Austrian campaign, when the Austrians and Saxons sought refuge in the natural fortress of Bohemia, which had to be invaded by mountain passes before the great battle and the final march upon Vienna could take place. It is supposed, in fact known, that Austria will re-main neutral if Russia does. Russia probably will. If, however, Austria does not, neither will Russia. And then there would be simply two wars, a Franco-German one and a Russo-Austrian one, the latter undoubtedly of slow progress, and thus not interfering with the . For the Franco-German war would be far more rapidly brought to an end than a Russo-Austrian one "

The Students of Bonn Volunteer En Masse. On the evening of the 9th of July more than

one thousand students, being the entire number in the town belonging to the University here, presented themselves before the authorities, and asked that they might be instantly enrolled in the defense of the country. "Public teeling is serious, but firm. Men, women, and children are devoted to the defense of the Fatherland."

The Germans in Lendon Off for the War.

The alacrity with which the young Prussians employed in London have hurried to the rescue of the fatherland, says the Daily News of the 19th, is worthy of notice. Without even waiting for orders from home, many young men holding excellent positions in the city left London on Saturday and yesterday, leaving others to follow as quickly as possible. The Londoner Deutsche Zeitung, although anti-Prussian in its tendencies, frankly throws all internal questions overboard, and fervently entreats all Germans to unite for the common cause, in order that the disasters at the commencement of the present century, caused by disunion, should not be re-peated. Public meetings are held in prominent localities.

KING WILLIAM'S SPEECHES.

His Address to the North German Parilament-The Will and the Power to Repel the Ag-

The following is the speech in full of King William, on opening the North German Parliament, on the 19th of July:-

"Honored Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation:—When, at your last meeting, I bade you welcome from this place in the name of the allied governments, it was with joy and gratitude that I was able to bear witness to the fact that by the help of God, success had rewarded my sincere efforts to meet the wishes of the people and the requirements of civilization by avoiding any disturbance of the peace of Europe. II, not-withstanding this assurance, the menace and immi-nence of war have now laid upon the Confederate nence of war have now laid upon the Confederate governments the duty of calling you together for an extraordinary session, you as well as ourselves will be aximated with the conviction that the North German Confederation has labored to improve the national forces, not to imperil, but to afford a greater protection to universal peace; and that when we call upon this national army to defend our independence we only obey the manufactor of honor. when we call upon this national army to defend our independence, we only obey the mandates of honor and duty. The candidacy of a German prince for the Spanish throne, both with the bringing forward and the withdrawal of which the Confederate Governments were equally unconcerned, and which only interested the North German Confederation, in so far as the Government of a friendly country appeared to base upon its success the hope of acquirinterested the North German Confederation, in so far as the Government of a friendly country appeared to base upon its success the hope of acquiring for a sorely tried people a pledge for a regular and peaceful government, afforded the Emperor of the French a pretext for a casus belli, put forward in a manner long since unknown in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and adhered to after the removal of the very pretext itself, with the disregard for the people's right to the blessings of peace of which the history of a former ruler of France affords so many analogous examples. If Germany in former centuries bore in silence such violations of her rights and of her honor, it was only because in her then divided state she knew not her own strength. To-day, when the links of intellectual and rightful community which began to be knit together at the time of the wars of liberation join slowly the different German races; to-day, that Germany's argreement leaves no longer an opening to the enemy, the German nation contains within itself the will and the power to repet the renewed aggression of France. It is not arrogance that puts these words in my mouth. The Confederate governments and myself are acting with full conscionsness that victory and defeat are in the hands of Him who decides the fate of battles, With a clear gaze we have measured the responsibility which, before the judgment seat of God and of mankind, must fall upon him who drags two great and peace-loving peoples of the heart of Europe into a devastating war. The German and French people—both equally enjoying and desiring the blessing of a Christian civilization and of an increasing prosperity—all are called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sanguinary conand of an increasing prosperity—all are called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sanguinary connict of arms. Yet those who hold power in France have, by preconcerted misguidance, found means to work upon the legitimate but excitable national sentiments of our great neighboring people for the furtherance of personal interests and the gratification of passions. The more the Confederate governments are conscious of having done all our heavy and dignity permitted to preserve to our honor and dignity permitted to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace—and the more indu-bitable it shall appear to all minds that the sword has been thrust into our hands—so much the more confidently shall we rely upon the united will of the German governments both of the North and South,

and upon your love of country; and so much the more confidently we shall fight for our right against the violence of foreign invaders, inasmuch as we pursue no other object than the durable establish-ment of peace in Europe. God will be with us, as He was with our forefathers." Previous to the delivery of the speech, on the arrival of the members of the Federal Council, Dr. Simson called for cheers for the head of the

North German Confederation, an appeal which was thrice frantically responded to.

The King read the speech in a firm voice, but displayed at several passages much emotion, and was often interrupted by vociferous cheering, especially when he spoke of the no longer divided Germany—a remark that was under-stood to allude to the co-operation of Bavaria. The other passages most cheered were the ones referring to the peace-loving German people and the misguidance of the French nation.

At the close of the speech Baron von Friesen, the Saxon Minister, called for cheers for King William, which were repeated over and over

King William to the Berlin Town Connell— Prussia Not Likely to tiet off so Easily in this Campaign.

From the Hamburger Borsen Halle.

On July 18 King William spoke as follows to the Town Councillors of Berlin:— Gentlemen—I see you here assembled at such an earnest moment with sincere gratification. The earnest moment with sincere gratification. The
address which you have handed me in the name of
the citizens of my capital gives full expression to
the grand sentiment which moves us all at this
moment. The truth contained in it has moved me
much. You are right. I am not responsible for the
war. You know it is not my fault. A challenge has
been addressed to me. I had to war. The answer
ignited. I am elated and filled with assurance by
the reception which I have received in all cities
and provinces through which I have passed. the reception which I have received in all cities and provinces through which I have passed, from all parts of Germany, even from Germans beyond the sea, and by the receptions given me at my arrival here last Saturday. Heavy sacrifices will be imposed upon people by this war; let us not conceal to ourselves this fact. We have been spoiled by the rapid success in two wars, secured by the aid of God. This time we will not get off so easily. But I know what I may expect from my armies; what I may expect from those who hasten to our flag. I also know that those will do hasten to our flag. I also know that those will do their duty who feel called upon to heal the wounds and ameliorate the suffering which the war will Once again, what you have told me name of my capital has done me good, and I thank you for it with all my heart, and I also thank you

LYNCH LAW IN FLORIDA.

A Negro Thief Kills a White Han, and is Sho and Thrown into the River. From a gentleman who arrived by the Atlan-

tle and Gulf train yesterday morning, we learn the particulars of a double homicide, which was committed on Tuesday last in the town of Ellasville, Florida. It seems that on the day mentioned two negro thieves broke into the store of a gentleman doing business in that town, and while they were engaged in robbing the estab-lishment were discovered by a white man, and one of them captured. While the captor was holding the negro, the scoundrel drew a pistol and shot and killed him. A number of the citi-zers of the place hearing of the murder, pursued the negro, and capturing him shot the assassin and pitched his body into the river, -- Savanna Republican, July 30.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Aug. 2.—Stocks very weak. Money 1966 per cent. Gold, 121%, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 116%; do. 1864, do., 109%; do. 1865, do., 109%; do. 1865, new, 108%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 109; 10-40s, 106%. Virginia sixes, new, 60%; Missouri sixes, 89%; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central and Hudson River, 91%; Eric, 20%; Reading, 94%; Adams Express, 66%; Michigan Central, 196; Michigan Southern, 894; Hithiois Central, 198; Chicago and Hock Cheverand and Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Isand, 112%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 23; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Dearth of War News.

Prussia Confident of Victory.

First Battle Predicted.

Austria Mobilizing 50,000 Men

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS

Important Naval Intelligence. Indian Outrages in Texas.

FROM EUROPE.

Dearth of War News. London, Aug. 2-8 A. M.-The war news

this morning is meagre and unimportant. The London journals appear to-day without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine. being far behind the American papers in that that respect.

Active Recruiting

for the marine service has been ordered at the English dockyards. The impression prevails here that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic Sea alone prevented a Prussian advance through France to Paris.

The First Battle Predicted.

Beussels, Aug. 2-Noon.-A correspondent of the Independance Belge, writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next, or on Monday at the farthest. He underscores the sentence following, viz :- This is

Prassin Confident.

London, Aug. 2 .- Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevalence throughout Germany of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory. Austrin Mobilizing.

VIENNA, Ang. 2 .- Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch the Bohemian frontier This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 2-11:30 A. M.—Consols, 89% for money and account. American securities dull; United States 5-20s of 1862, 82%; of 1863, old, 82; and of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 80. Rallways flat; Eric, 15%; Hilmois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

Frank 20.

F

Western, 21.

Frankforr, Aug. 1.—5-20s at 83%.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.—11 30 A. M.—Cotton steady;
upland, 7% 65d.; Orleans, 8% 68% d. Sales here
to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Bremen, Aug. 1.—Petroleum closed flat here and arm at Hamburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. The United States Frigate Sabine.

second rate, mounting thirty-six guns, is to be repaired at Boston as soon as possible for sea service, and kept in readiness. Naval Matters.

The resignation of Mate George Delap, of the receiving-ship Vermont, has been accepted.

Vice-Admiral Porter has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to the different naval stations where vessels are now fitting for sea, and give his valuable personal attention and orders for their complet efficiency before they go to sea.

Secretary Robeson has ordered Messrs. Brown & Sevel, of New York, to put on the boats of vessels now fitting out for immediate sea service at Boston their "life-saving tackle," it having been thoroughly tested on board several vessels and proved very successful. Revenue Cutters on the Lakes.

All the revenue cutters on the lakes are soon to go into commission in accordance with orders from the Secretary of the Treasury. The six on the lakes are stationed as follows:-The Sherman at Cleveland, the Fessenden and the Dix at Detroit, the Perry at Erie, the Johnson at Milwaukee, and the Chase at Ogdensburg. The Sherman will go into dry dock at Detroit as soon as possible to receive a thorough over-

The second-rate steamer Powhatan, of seventeen guns, lying in ordinary at Philadelphia, is to be fitted out for immediate service, considerably altered from her present construction and new boilers placed in her. She will doubtless be sent to the West India squadron, relieving some vessel whose term of service on that station has expired. The Indians is Texas.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from General Reynolds, forwarded through the Adjutant General's office, stating that official reports from General Oakes at Fort Richardson represent that a part of Texas was infested with Indians armed with repeating arms, carbines, and revolvers, well mounted and clothed. Captain McClellan's 6th Cavalry, with fifty-five men had severe engagement in Baylor county on the 12th instant with two hundred and fifty Indians. He lost two men and killed fifteen Indians. These are thought to be renegade Indians, who spend most of their time in Mexico, and are supplied with arms by contraband traders on the border.

FROM THE WEST. Covington, Ky., Election.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2 .- The election in Covington, Ky., yesterday, passed off peaceably. The vote was divided between the Democratic and Citizens' candidate. The Democrats elected L. E. Baker Mayor, and all the rest of the city and county ticket except the Marshal, who was elected by the Citizens' party by sixty majority. In Newport the entire Demeratic ticket was elected.

German Teachers' Convention. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2. - The Convention of German Teachers of the United States opened its session here yesterday. An organization was effected by the election of Professor Feldner.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The usual weekly statement of the city national banks yesterday is a very unfavorable one, showing a falling off in deposits of \$1,245,483; in legal tenders of \$535,102, and in loans of \$216,264. The clearings also show an unusually light tusiness for the week, the figures being nearly \$7,000,000 less than the previous week. The above report is an indication of approaching tightness in money, whilst fully justifying the conservative policy of the banks to which we have frequently adverted during the past week.

The business to-day in loans is exita light

the past week.

The business to-day in loans is quite light, but rates continue firm at last quotations.

Gold opened at 121%, advanced to 122, and closed at noon at about 121%. The market 19

unsteady.

Government bonds are quiet and prices are unchanged.

Stocks were heavy, and among holders there was a disposition to sell. City sixes were in demand and strong. Sales of the old at 101 2 and of the new at 101. Lehigh gold loan sold at 88% for the 1000s and at 89% for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was weak, selling at 47%, desired strong at that forms.

Reading Raifroad was weak, selling at 47%, closing strong at that figure. Pennsylvania sold at 57%; Lehigh Valley at 57%; Camden and Amboy at 114%, and Oil Creek at 44.

Canal shares were quiet. Sales of Lehigh at 34% and Schuylkill preferred at 17.

Small sale of Girard Bank at 58%. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST).
\$500 City 68, Old 101 1/	25 ah	Read R 2d. 45
25000 City, 68, New.101	46	dols. 4
\$5000 do101	20	do 2d. 4
\$2000 doc.101	100	do47
\$1600 do	100	do
\$4500 doc.101	100	do., 85&in. 4
\$3600 dols.101	100	do
\$1000 W Jersey R 68, 91	100	do 560. 4
\$1000 Leh Gold L 88%	200	do 18, 4
\$3000 do 89%	100	do
26 sh Penna Rls. 57 %	200	do 030, 4
27 sh Let Val 18. 57%	100	do 4
1 sh Girard Bk 58%	300	do
4 sh Cam & Am R.114%	400	do
JAY COOKE & Co. quote	Govern	ment securities
followers II & ca of toot		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 110½@110½; do. 1864, 109½@110½; do. Nov. 1865, 109½@110½; do. Nov. 1865, 109½@108½; do. Nov. 1865, 109½@108½; do. do., 1867, 108½@108½; do. 1868, 109½@109½; 10-408, 100½@107½; Pacifics, 110½@111½. Gold, 121½.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113½; do. 1862, 110½@110½; do. 1864, 109½@110½; do. 1865, 109½@110½; do. 1865, 109½@110½; do. 1868, 109½@107; U. S. 30 Year of per cent. Currency, 110½@111½; Duc Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121½@112; Silver, 112@115; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 825@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

NARE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—
10*00 A. M. 121½ 11*06 A.M. 121½
10*51 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 11*16 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 12\$\$

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2.—The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is light, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including supertine at \$5:50@5-75; extra at \$6@6-25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@750, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.75@ 7:50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7:50, and nev brands at \$7.75@8.50, as in a may be quoted at \$6 12 @6.25. In Corn Meal noth

may be quoted at \$6 12)@625. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market quiet, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.58@160; 800 bushels new Indiana do. at \$1.55@160, and Delaware do. at \$1.49@165. Rye may be quoted at \$1.10@112 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is but little sought after; prices, however, remain without change. Sales of yellow at \$108@110 in the cars and afloat; Western do. at \$1.00, and Western mixed at \$1.01.05, the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are dull and weak. Sales of for high mixed. Oats are dull and weak. Sales of l'ennsylvania at 63@64c., and 700 bushels Western at 58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Whisky is dull. We quote Pennsylvania at \$1.02, and Western iron-bound at \$1.03@1.04.

A facetious editor in Ohio is loud in his praises of a watering-place in that State called Sawhill Island. In coming to inquire into the matter more minutely, we find this "delightful summer retreat" to be a fourteen-acre sand pile, destitute of either tree, bush, or blade of grass.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine Nows see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Reverse Monroe, Va., Aug. 2. — Arrived, brig Rebecca, from Rio, for orders. Sailed, brig Ionia, for New York.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 76 | 11 A. M. 88 | 2 P. M. 9 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newport, Sinnickson

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 2

& Co.
Schr Parker, Kelley, Harwichport,
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Ship Tranquebar, Harwood, 39 days from Liver-peol, with mose, to Penrose, Massey & Co. Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder &

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mass. and passengers to A. Sassafras River, with moise, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with moise, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with moise, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Dan. bark Peddler, Jansen, 64 days from Genoa, with marble and rags to order.

Nor. barkentine La Bella, Christiansen, 62 days from Gottenberg, with bar iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig M. E. Pennell, Eaton, 8 days from Cafbarien, with molasses to S. & W. Weish.

Br. brig Roanoke, Wiekle, 14 days from Bonaire, with salt to John Dallett & Co.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order.

denas, with molasses to order.

Schr Ella Fish, Buxton, 9 days from Portland, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Addie Cutler, Smith, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Sarah A. Read, Arnold, from Haddam, Conn. Schr Sarah A. Read, Arnold, from Haddam, Conn., with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr S. W. Hines, Lane, a days from Bridgeport, with marble to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Charles S. Rodgers, Pettingfil, from Rock-port, with granite to Barker Bros.

Schr James S. Hewett, Foster, from Gardiner, with toe to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr James Bayman, Burgess, from Boston, with

Schr James Bayman, Burgess, from Boston, with tee to Kniekerbocker Ice Co. Schr David Babcock, Colgin, from Bangor, with humber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to Warren &

number to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr M. Y. Cook, Falkenberg, from Hallowell, with fee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Hamburg, Westeott, from Norwich.

Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, from Boston.

Schr Adelia T. Cohen, Springer, from Boston.

Schr Adelia T. Cohen, Springer, from Boston.

Schr Caroline Hall, Lacey, from Dorochester.

Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.

Schr H. W. Huddell, Malvy, from Providence,

Schr Jos eph Porter, Burrows, from Boston.

Schr F. P. Cotton, Robinson, from Boston.

Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, from Lynn.

Schr Jesse S. Clark, Clark, from Stonington.

Schr Jesse S. Clark, Clark, from Boston.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Chyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchies, Bavis, from Havre de Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.